



## ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1860.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, having been invited to attend the Bell and Everett ratification meeting held at Lynchburg, in this State, on the 8th instant, addressed to the committee of invitation a letter regretting his inability to be present on the occasion, but pledging his warm support to the cause of the Constitutional Union party.—He writes as follows:

"I have long had the pleasure of knowing, in private as well as public life, the eminent and accomplished citizens who have been selected as the candidates of the Constitutional party for the two highest official trusts of the Republic. When the manifold and conspicuous proofs they have given of comprehensive and enlightened statesmanship, of devoted patriotism, and of high integrity in the discharge of various and difficult public employments are considered, even their political opponents will not question the passport they have earned to the generous and mainly confidence of the nation.

"If we do not read amidst the signs of the times, the period is not distant when the great conservative principles they represent, by displacing pestilential and unnatural sectional issues, refuting into the public councils the ancient and redeeming spirit of national brotherhood and union, will prove the only human means of averting the downfall of the most glorious system of republican freedom which ever rose upon the hopes of the world. So vital and paramount a cause, with leaders so worthy of it, invokes the cooperation of loyal and patriotic citizens, however they may have been hitherto divided by transient shades of political opinion, and has my most earnest wishes and prayers for its success."

A correspondent of the New York Times (we know not on what authority) professes to give the views and opinions of Mr. Douglas on the present condition of politics. He says that "after he returns from Maine, Judge Douglas intends to visit the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, and he will doubtless take occasion to confer with the people of the Old Dominion on the subject of the coming election. He is perfectly confident of receiving twice as many votes as Breckinridge in that State." (The Breckinridge men say they will get twice as many as Douglas) though he concedes that it will be carried high and dry by Bell and Everett, as well as, in his opinion, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and possibly other of the Southern States. Indeed, Mr. Douglas does not believe that Breckinridge can carry three of the Southern States, and thinks it altogether probable that Mississippi and South Carolina will be the only States which will give him their electoral votes. The Union feeling throughout the South he believes to be much stronger than it is generally supposed to be by the politicians of the North, and when the issue is once made, as it will be in the coming canvass, between the disunionists and their opponents, he thinks the whole race of conspirators will be swept out of political existence. He regards Breckinridge as the actual representative and instrument of the disunion party. He is playing their game and must share their fate. That party embraces probably a decided majority of the politicians of the Southern States, but is utterly leashed and scorned by nine-tenths of the people."

A Dr. G. M. Low, in the Jacksonville, Alabama, Republican declares that on the night of the 11th ult, about midnight, the Moon performed a number of most remarkable and astounding changes, which have not been noticed elsewhere. He says: "The first movement or alteration of the position of the Moon, was by turning a complete semicircle or by changing its convexity to the North, instead of the South its natural position. It remained in that position but an instant before it broke up into still more curious changes. It then dissolved as it were, and formed itself into little round balls, half dozen in number, apparently about two inches in diameter. It remained in that position but a short time, when it assumed its natural shape, producing all the prismatic colors of the Solar Spectrum."

The account concludes with the pretty remark, that the writer "does not suppose many persons saw this—as it took place late at night!" We expect the "phenomenon" was only visible at Jacksonville! Every now and then we have a "moon hoax."

Lincoln, in his speech to his political friends, in Springfield, Illinois, intimated that, if elected President, he would not be a candidate for re-election; and admitted, that at the end of four years, the same sectional strife and contention would have to be gone over again in the contest for "his successor."

We shall endeavor to "lay him on the shelf" first—so that, if possible, he may not have to trouble himself about his successor.

The testimony of Senator Seward as taken before the Senate's Investigating Committee on the John Brown affair, is published. It is utterly devoid of all knowledge of, or complicity in that affair, and says that when he read of it in Europe, it was the first he had ever heard of it.

Cassius M. Clay is "stumping" Ohio, for Lincoln. We wish he had some other name. It is an unnatural sound to connect the name of Clay with anything sectional—any thing tending to break up the Union.

John L. Riddle has been appointed postmaster at New Orleans in place of Marks, removed as a defaulter.

There was a great Bell and Everett meeting in New Orleans on Thursday night.

Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie sailed for Europe on the 15th inst., where he made a speech.

The President, it is said, will leave Washington to-day, for the Bedford Springs.

Gen. Harney has arrived in Washington.

The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript says that the total amount paid for the mileage and compensation of the 35th Congress, both sessions, was \$2,247,805—two million three hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. This sum was distributed to 352 men, or about \$7,000 each for some 10 months of labor, or 250 working days, or, at 3 hours each on an average, which will be a little over ten dollars an hour!

Taliaferro Hunter, esq., of Virginia, as stated yesterday, has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. J. O'Bannon, esq. Mr. Hunter had been the Chief Clerk of the Bureau since the death of Andrew Dayton and the promotion of Mr. O'Bannon. Mr. H. is an excellent officer.

Hon. Willie P. Mangum has somewhat recovered from the paralysis with which he has been afflicted for some time. His power of speech is not impaired, and he is disabled from walking but his mind is serene and bright and his spirit cheerful.

The papers are making up a "Cabinet" for Lincoln. Wait a while. As Mrs. Glasse said—"To cook a hare—first, catch him!"—Mr. Lincoln has hardly thought himself of the "Cabinet" yet!

The steamer Great Eastern sailed from New York on the 16th, for England, via Halifax. She takes out more than one hundred passengers.

The Secretary of the Navy invites proposals for supplies at the respective navy-yards. The Washington and Norfolk yards are among those to be supplied.

There are now at least four hundred and fifty visitors at the Fauquier Springs. The season has been a very successful one.

The Chicago Zouaves have reached their home and were cordially welcomed and entertained upon their return.

The friends of Bell and Everett will hold a Ratification Meeting, at Front Royal, Warren County, on Monday next.

At Walworth, England, on the 31st ult., a man named Youngman, was arrested charged with killing his mother, his brother, and two other persons. He was found in the house with the dead bodies, and said that his mother had committed the murders, then attacked him, and that he killed her in self defence. The facts, however, show that this is false. It is supposed that the murderer must have been seized with a sudden fit insanity—as there appears to have been no rational cause for his terrible proceedings.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The hiring of free negroes for taxes took place in Petersburg Thursday. There were 1193 in all for sale, but previous to the appointed time a number of them paid their taxes, and consequently were allowed to "clear." The bidding was very slow, as the greater part of those offered for sale were looked on as worthless characters. Out of the large number 1100 at least, that were for sale only 149 were purchased even at the low figure of 10 cents per day.

The Fifth Cattle Show and Fair of the Valley Agricultural Society at Winchester, will be held this year on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of October. The Premium List has been made out. It is a most liberal and inviting one. On horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and in all the various departments connected with a fair, the most encouraging premiums are to be awarded.

Three men from the North, said to be abolitionists, had to leave Appomattox county, Va., last week, to escape the public fury. They settled in the county six months ago.

Arrangements have been made for a political meeting at Pembroke Springs, in Frederick county, on the Strasburg and Capon Grade, on Saturday the 25th of August.

The jewelry store of Mr. Horae, and the store of Mr. J. Burton, in Petersburg, were burglariously entered on Monday night last and robbed of some valuables.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Some official "correspondence" respecting emigration from Canton, has been laid before Parliament, which shows the character of the Coolie trade carried on at Canton and Whampoa. Foreign vessels arriving there to engage and embark emigrating laborers, have sought the assistance of native brokers, who, in their turn, have employed crime (also Chinese) to collect coolies for them. A head or more were being paid last year for Coolies delivered in board, arrived at Havana, the "contract" could be sold at \$400 a head.

On the evening of the 1st instant a public meeting was held in Springfield's chapel, in celebration of the anniversary of negro emancipation in the West Indies. A resolution was carried, welcoming Dr. Cheever, of New York, to England, and expressing the highest admiration for and sympathy with his anti-slavery labors in the United States. Dr. Cheever returned thanks, and in a long speech dwelt upon the support which is given to slavery by the Churches of America.

The mission of the India Queen Nab-neh-we-ga to her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has been consummated. She was received by the royal household of England, Tuesday, June 25th at Buckingham Palace.

Capt. Paynter of the English Navy, describes some few of the horrible scenes he has recently witnessed in Syria, and gives an account of the rescue of 2,000 women and children by English men-of-war.

The Corn Crop.—Between Woodstock and Harrisonburg, almost everywhere, and particularly on the best cultivated lands, greatly over the usual quantity in acres in corn is to be met with, and, with few exceptions, there is a fine prospect for an average crop. In some localities it had suffered for the want of rain, and consequently did not look so promising. In the vicinity of New Market, some portions of the corn seem to have suffered some from drought, whilst other portions look thrifty and promising. There are heavy crops on the farms of the Messrs. Meems, Rev. A. R. Rude, C. Moore, esq., W. Sigler, esq., the Messrs. Alkins, and others, in the neighborhood of Mr. Jackson. On Wednesday last week, we were sorry to say, a large portion of Mr. Sigler's corn was blown down by the storm that visited that section on that day, and no doubt the crops of the other gentlemen named suffered to some extent. Taking all these facts into consideration, we think we are safe in saying the crops of corn in this section will be larger than they have been for several years past. During the past week—particularly on Thursday and Monday last—this region was visited with frequent heavy rains, so that the ground has been thoroughly penetrated to the depth of several feet. In some places, we notice the corn has been blown down and somewhat injured.—*Leath Legion.*

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

At Danville, Pa., on Wednesday, the bridge over the canal on Mill street, fell carrying with it a crowd of people who had assembled to witness the performance of a young man named Carr, on a wire stretched across the canal. There were about two hundred persons on the bridge at the time, including a number of women and children. A child is missing, and is supposed to be drowned. Two other children were taken up apparently lifeless, but were subsequently resuscitated. A woman had her hip dislocated, and a man received a fracture of the arm.

The people of Milford, Del., and vicinity, are in a state of great excitement in consequence of the perpetration of one of the most heinous crimes that has ever occurred in Delaware. The *Smyrna Times* says: "On Sunday afternoon last, about half-past five, 14 years, daughter of Mr. Zae. Griffith, on returning from a visit to a neighboring girl of the same age, was waylaid in crossing a woods, her person violated, and afterwards killed and dragged through the woods and an adjoining corn-field, to a ditch. A negro man has been arrested on suspicion."

The St. Louis papers say that the houses of ill fame in that city recently "cleaned out" by the mob have already been built up, and are again occupied by the same class of people as formerly. One or two nights ago another large mob of people, numbering about 500 or 600, gathered in the vicinity and threatened the houses and their occupants with the same violence inflicted upon them before, but the police promptly interfering, the demonstration was quelled in its incipient.

The United States steamer Pocahontas, from Vera Cruz on the 9th, has arrived at New Orleans with important despatches for the Government at Washington. Miramon was retreating, closely followed by the Liberals. The Miramon Government refuses to accede to the demands of Spain regarding the settlement of Spanish claims. The Spanish Commodore at Vera Cruz had made a demand for the barque Maria Concepcion, but Juarez refused to give her up.

A fire broke out at Chesterton, Maryland, about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, which consumed the store of Mr. Edward Mansfield, the store and dwelling of Mr. Samuel Sifton, and two other dwellings, besides which another dwelling had to be torn down to stop the progress of the flames. The loss is estimated at \$5,000 or \$6,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Senator Jose Berges, the Paraguyan Commissioner—the object of his mission having been accomplished to his satisfaction, and a decision given that the United States and Paraguyan Navigation Company is entitled to no damages from Paraguyan, as stated in the telegraphic correspondence several weeks ago—is on the eve of leaving Washington for a brief northern tour.

The reports from the different Marshals to the Census Office at Washington are coming in very slowly. In some districts in Iowa they have been so defective that the Marshals have been compelled to return them to the assistant Marshals. The Bureau will not be organized before the end of this month.—There are no less than a thousand applicants for clerkships in that department.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Republican states that on the 7th inst., a middle-aged slave woman, her two daughters, and her son the property of Judge O. Williams, of Camdenlet, were taken to that city by some agents of the underground railroad, to be run off to a free State, but being recognized there, they were arrested and returned to their owner.

It is said upon reliable authority that the population of St. Louis will be cut down by the census below 140,000. They have been claiming a population of 180,000 to 190,000. The city includes within its boundaries a vast area and sundry populous villages. We are also informed that Chicago will be taken down violently.

On the 7th instant one of the boilers in the steam mill of Greenleaf Johnson, esq., situated at Rehoboth, Somerset county, Md., exploded with terrible effect, scalding to death a valuable slave belonging to Mr. Littleton Long, sr., of Princess Anne, and injuring several other persons, besides destroying the mill and other property in the vicinity.

At Philadelphia, August 16, Albert G. Stevens, the watchman at the Girard Bank, died from the effects of a blow received on Saturday night last, when he was assaulted by three men who searched him, supposing, as is thought, to find the keys of the bank upon his person.

The "Boy" Heenan had a grand reception at Philadelphia, and made a little speech, and gave a sparring exhibition, and the Philadelphians glorified him just as the New Yorkers had done before. The display was in Camac's woods, and ten thousand Philadelphians were out to see it.

Several of the North Carolina papers complain of damage to the shade trees in their cities from the escape of gas from the gas pipes. This has been the case in Greensboro' and in Raleigh, so celebrated as the "City of Oaks."

It is stated that in some portions of Middlesex county, Mass., the potato rot has made its appearance, whose fields are blighted, and the farmers are forwarding their potatoes to market, and selling them at any price they can get.

The story published in the Delaware Gazette, of last Tuesday week, that a colored domestic in a family had been detected making a little child swallow pins, is a sheer fabrication from beginning to end.

The brick dwelling at the southwest corner of North and Clark street, in Boston, is ancient indeed. It was built in 1647, and is therefore 213 years old.

The La Grange Mills, near Bristol, Pa., were burnt on Thursday. Loss \$30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE FIRST AMERICAN CARDINAL.—It has been announced, by an authority which seems to be worthy of credence, that the Cardinalate upon Archbishop Hughes—Archbishop Hughes will thus become the first Cardinal in the United States—the first American citizen upon whom a dignity will have been conferred, which has been identical with many of the most important events in Church and State during the past and present ages. The Cardinals of the Catholic Church are next in rank and dignity to the Pope. In Italy they enjoy the rank of princes. Since the year 1631 they are designated by the official title of *Eminece*.—*Phil. Enquirer.*

The Union between the Bell and Douglas men of New York, is complete on the electoral ticket. The following are the Bell and Everett electors: Wm. Kent, James Kidd, James M. Pulver, Lorenza Burrows, Charles H. Carroll, D. B. St. John, Henry H. Ross, Miles H. French, Jas. De P. Ogden, and Edward Huntington. This ticket embraces some of the best names of the State.

## POLITICAL.

TRUTHS FOR THE PEOPLE.—It is a truth—that the Hon. John Bell has faithfully served his country for the last thirty years in the councils of the nation.

It is a truth—that he is a Southern man by birth, education and interest; and has ever looked to the honor, interest and welfare of the South.

It is a truth—that he is a slaveholder, and defends the institution of slavery. See speech, 6th July, 1850.

It is a truth—that he holds to the doctrine that property in the Territories is entitled to the protection of the laws and the Constitution of the United States. See speech, 6th July, 1850.

It is a truth—that he voted against the Kansas bill, because he understood from Mr. Douglas, that it contained the doctrine of Popular (Squatter) Sovereignty. See speech, 18th March, 1855.

It is a truth—that he maintains the doctrine of non-intervention, as understood by Mr. Calhoun; that is: That a Territory not to legislate against slavery, except when it comes to form a State Constitution. See speech, May 14, 1854.

It is a truth—that he is for the admission into the Union of all States, whether free or slave, that fairly form a Constitution.—"If a free State he would admit it promptly; if recognizing slavery, he would insist upon its admission." See speech, 18th of March, 1858.

It is a truth—that he voted against allowing unnaturalized foreigners voting in Kansas, as recognized in that bill. See Congressional Globe, March 24, 1854.

It is a truth—that he, in all of his votes during the exciting times of 1850, was found voting on the side of the South. See Congressional Globe of 1850.

It is a truth—that it has ever been the policy of the Democracy to endeavor to brand with abolitionism or free-soilism every candidate opposed to their nomination for the Presidency, whether from the North or the South; as in the case of Clay, Taylor, Fillmore, Scott, and now Bell.

It is a truth—that Mr. Everett endorses the compromise measures of 1850 relative to slavery. That is—that the Territories shall say when they form their State Constitution, and not before, whether slavery shall or not exist. Measures Mr. Calhoun acquiesced in and supported.

It is a truth—that Mr. Breckinridge said that Mr. Everett was noble and patriotic, and whose conservative views were in rebellion against the Republican alliance.

It is a truth—that Mr. Everett is unquestionably the most learned, accomplished, eloquent and finished scholar of any of the candidates.

It is a truth—that Mr. Everett regards, respects, and is ready to defend the rights of the slaveholder, and he said so while a member of Congress.

It is a truth—that the rights, interests, and honor of every section, and the whole Union, will be preserved and maintained in the election of Bell and Everett.

It is a truth—that the nomination of Bell and Everett is national, and partakes of no sectionalism.—*Millville Recorder.*

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE."—Under this heading, the Breckinridge organ in Petersburg, the Bulletin, enumerates the following among its indisputable facts:

"It is a fact, that Stephen A. Douglas is in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, a doctrine which, if endorsed by the American people by electing him to the Presidency, would forever exclude the Southern people with their property from the Territories, and be degrading to the South as the triumph of the principles of Black Republicanism.—Squatter Sovereignty is a short-cut to all the ends of abolitionism."

It will thus be seen that this Breckinridge organ maintains that the endorsement of Douglas, by his election to the Presidency, would "be degrading to the South as the triumph of the principles of Black Republicanism"—that Douglas "Squatter Sovereignty is a short-cut to all the ends of Abolitionism." And yet, in the face of the emphatic opinion thus expressed in regard to the nature and tendency of Douglas' doctrine, many of the Breckinridge leaders in Virginia are not only willing, but anxious to form a coalition with the friends of Douglas, and to unite with them in support of a common electoral ticket, and thereby aid in carrying out a policy which they themselves declare is "a short-cut to all the ends of Abolitionism"—and "the triumph of which would be degrading to the South as the triumph of the principles of Black Republicanism."—*Rich. Whig.*

DOUGLAS AND BRECKINRIDGE.—The Democratic Convention of Illinois, declared by resolution that—

"Slavery, if it exists in a Territory, does not derive its validity from the Constitution of the United States, but is a mere municipal institution existing in such Territory under the laws thereof."

Breckinridge declared by resolution in 1850:—

"Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the question of Slavery in the Territories being wholly local and domestic, belongs to the people of the Territory."

Will any one point out the difference between the above resolutions.

The Pennsylvania Douglas State Executive Committee, appointed under a resolution passed by the mass meeting at Harrisburg, met on Wednesday at Buehler's Hotel, with closed doors in Harrisburg. The country delegates embraced members from every district, and there was a full attendance. It is known that the determination was unanimous to nominate a clear Douglas electoral ticket, the electors on the Reading ticket who are pledged to vote for Douglas and Johnson being retained, and the other districts to be filled with Douglas men. The committee will hold another meeting to complete their labors. A mass meeting will also be held, which is to be addressed by the Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi.

Gov. Stevens, Chairman of the Breckinridge Executive Committee, has received a letter from Mr. Breckinridge of such a character as warrants him in giving an emphatic contradiction to all the rumors of his desire to be relieved from his position as a candidate for the Presidency. The committee have just begun sending out an address to the democracy and people of the United States, mainly in reply to that of the Douglas Executive Committee.

The Maryland Douglas State Convention met on Thursday, in Baltimore. The attendance was not large, but every county in the State was represented. A full electoral ticket was appointed, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Mr. Cobb has returned and reported that the public sentiment of Georgia is for secession if Lincoln should be elected. This sort of feeling has been much augmented by the rabid declarations of Mr. Seward at Boston against slavery.

Attention is being called to a published speech of Col. Stuart, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, in which he charges that Hannibal Hamlin received seven thousand dollars as a bribe for getting a bill through Congress, he being at the same time a member of that Congress.

The New York Times says that Judge Douglas will visit Virginia immediately on his return from Maine.

The Brandon, (Miss.) Republican says that at the conclusion of a Bell and Everett meeting in that town last week, a gentleman present said that inasmuch as Mr. Everett, by his disinterested conduct in furthering the views of the ladies of America, in the purchase of the grave of Washington, had placed the ladies under obligations to him of a very sacred character, he thought it would be a graceful acknowledgment of the obligation for the ladies present to subscribe their names as members of the Club. The proposition was received with rounds of applause, and all the ladies present except two permitted their names to be subscribed.

It appears from the Arkansas papers that the race for Governor, between Johnson, regular Dem, and Rector, independent dem, is exceedingly doubtful. So far as heard from, Rector is slightly ahead. They are both said to be Breckinridge men. Hindman Dem, is believed to be defeated for Congress in the first district, by Jesse N. Cyfert, whig. At the last election Hindman had over 15,000 majority, against a nominal candidate, however.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania explodes the story reported by the telegraph, alleging the entry of Breckinridge men into the office of the Democrat at Fulton, (Pa.) the mutilation of the form, and issuing of a paper with Breckinridge and Lane at the head as candidates, in place of Douglas and Johnson, who had been supported by the editor. The junior editor did it, it seems, in the absence of the senior.

We acknowledge the receipt of an Address of the State Central Executive Committee of the National Constitutional "Union" party of Louisiana. It is a stirring document, and sets forth the claims of Bell and Everett to the support of every intelligent and patriotic citizen, in their true light. A majority of several thousand for the Union candidates in the city of New Orleans, we are told, can be safely counted on.

The Boston Courier says that the introduction of the "irrepressible conflict" by Mr. Seward, in his last reception speech, has "occasioned some alarm. This 'irrepressible conflict,' has also lately appeared in Texas, and from its shape there we conclude there is cause for alarm, wherever it breaks out.

"Minute Men of '60," is the title of organizations among the young men of the Union Constitutional party, in the Northern States. In Lancaster, Pa., they have adopted a uniform, consisting of blue enameled leather cape and cap to match, with appropriate inscriptions and designs, in gilt, upon each.

The Buffalo Courier says of Mr. Sargent's desertion from the Union party, that "the truth of the matter is that the 'new light' which has burst upon Sargent is the promise of the United States Marshalship for the Northern District of that State, in the event of Lincoln's election."

As to the "delusion" under which Mr. Lincoln alleges that the people of the South labor in regard to the character and aims of black-republicanism, it is pertinent to point to the very latest illustrations which the people of the South have had on this head, viz: the abolition plot in Texas."

The Bell and Everett meeting held in Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday last, was a grand and impressive affair, and evidently told upon the masses. Strong speeches were made by Hon. Jacob Brown, Col. Allen, and David Paul Brown, jr.

The Republican papers urge that Lincoln ought to be elected because he sits on his door-step without his coat. If this be a merit, the man who sits without coat or vest certainly should be preferred to Lincoln.

The Richmond Enquirer is out against the government's having anything to do with building a railroad to the Pacific, and calls on the Virginia State Convention to strike this plank out of the Breckinridge platform.

## CULPEPPER FEMALE INSTITUTE.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA.

THIS school will commence its 3rd annual Session the first Monday in September, 1860.—The Scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each, commencing on the first Monday in September and January.

Culpepper Court House is situated immediately on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in the Piedmont region of the State, and is not surpassed by any village for beauty of scenery, healthfulness and good water. The Institute buildings are of brick, 72 by 80 feet, four stories high, well ventilated and thoroughly furnished.

The Principals of this school, being determined to instruct thoroughly the young ladies placed under their charge, as well as to secure, as far as possible, the services of such assistants as will aid them in carrying out their purpose, they have made a permanent arrangement with Messrs. Joseph Nax and John J. Porter, the former of whom will have charge of the Musical, the latter of the Grammatical Department.

Mr. Nax was born and educated in Germany, and has taught in some of the principal schools in the United States. For the last fourteen years he has resided in Frederick County, where he is well known as a thorough and successful instructor.—Mr. Porter, who completed his education in Germany and Italy, has acquired a high reputation as an Artist.

TERMS, FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Board, including Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$62.50  
 tuition in Elementary English Branches, 12.50  
 Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, 12.50  
 Higher English Branches, viz: Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, &c., 17.50  
 Ancient and Modern Languages, and Mathematics, with privilege of higher English Branches, 25.00  
 Music on Piano, Harp or Guitar, with Vocal Music, 22.50  
 Use of Instrument, 2.50  
 Oil Painting, 20.00  
 Painting in Water Colors, 15.00  
 Drawing, 10.00  
 Embroidery, 10.00  
 It will be observed that the price of tuition in any one, or all of the literary branches, with board, can not exceed \$87.50 per session of five months. No deduction will be made but in case of protracted sickness.

Rev. J. W. GEORGE, Principals.  
 W. M. HALL, A. M.

The young ladies attending this School as boarders, unless they are placed in the families of the students, are expected to board with the Principals, one of whom (J. W. George) resides in the Institute, Culpepper county, Aug 18—edf

## HAY PRESSES.

INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED PORTABLE HAY PRESSES.

IT WILL be observed that this press is extremely simple and cheap in its construction while at the same time it is strong and powerful, it is also very compact and convenient, readily moved from place to place. The time occupied in pressing is about one minute, and the amount of pressing for each end of the beam, ten tons if required. We are prepared to fill orders for any of the different sizes at short notice. A sample machine can be seen at our warehouses.

ADDISON, WALLACE & CO.,  
 aug 18—edf No. 28 King street.

## CIDER MILLS.

HICKOK'S PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS.

THIS admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest in this State, it is possible to make better than ever before, and will worthy the attention of all farmers wanting machines.

## [REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE.]

## The Staunton Convention.

STAUNTON, Aug. 16.—The Douglas Convention was temporarily organized at 12 o'clock to-day by the selection of Col. Baylor, of Augusta, as Chairman.

Upon taking the Chair, Col. Baylor addressed a few remarks to the Convention, advising moderation and deliberation in all their proceedings.

A Committee of fifteen was then appointed to report permanent officers.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

After the adjournment brief speeches were made by Messrs. Wallace and Collins, of Petersburg, in response to calls made upon them, and others were promised by Messrs. Hoge, of Montgomery, and Brent, of Alexandria, at another time.

Those speakers were earnest in their advocacy of Douglas, and passed high eulogies upon the "Little Giant," complaining bitterly of the efforts of "disorganizers," "politicians" and "office seekers" to strike down the "noblest Roman" of the Democratic party.

The Breckinridge wing seemed to be regarded on all hands as traitors both to their party and their country.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the Committee on organization reported the name of Henry L. Hopkins, of Petersburg, as permanent President, with a number of gentlemen from various parts of the State as Vice Presidents and the editors present as Secretaries.

Mr. Hopkins was conducted to the Chair by a committee, and addressed the Convention at some length.

He enumerated the past achievements of the Democratic party, especially in "extending the area of freedom," and the overthrow of opposing parties in former conflicts, and said if they now trembled in the knees before the